REGISTERED No: 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8 775.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 24. 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs.	5	0
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line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 7th April 1877.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 30th March and on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on SATURDAY, the 24th March 1877, at 4 P.M. calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF. VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on FRIDAY, the 30th March, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, SUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Calch Mandvie.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3 th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 25th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines / Without food
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY 1st April 1877.
ASSHRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 27th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 2th January 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,
2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,
To Sail about the end of April.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ..... „ 350

Excl sive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Mo rate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay. 16th March 1877. Passenger Agents.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer MINERVA, 1,589 Tons Gross Register, Captain Blacklaw, will sail 5th April. Very superior accommodation for Six First Class Passengers.

FARE—Rs. 400, without Wines. Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE OPENED.

—Most comfortable PHAETONS at Rs 30, and non-usable TONGAS at Rs. 20, can be had at a moment's notice from

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE.
Proprietor of Stage Carriages.

Main Street, Poona, 1st March 1877.

THE HENRY MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS AT ONCE into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Honorary Secretaries.

J. M. MACLEAN,
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, } Hon. Secs.
RUGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE,

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for Messrs. ATTENBOROUGH and BLACKBURN, Makers of Rotary and Circular Hosiery, Machinery, and are prepared to give ESTIMATES for the same.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. MONGOLIA	3833	530	A. Coleman	26th Mar.
— PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MIRZAFORE	3764	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3999	500	N. W. Hatchwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2993	440	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3063	600	N. St. Swart	7th May.
— THIBET	2999	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the other Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Matagon, at 2 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MACEDON, (3,815 Tons and 3,750 H. P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877.

F. D PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2th March 1877.

STEAMER TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt W. H Pockley	31st Mar. at 3 P. M
TRAVANCORE	1900	300	Capt W. Barratt,	28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2 63	500	Capt G.N. Hector	14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

S. S. PETERSBURG, about 2,000 Tons, Register, Captain Bannerman, will sail on or before 1st proximo.

For Passage, &c, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND MALTA.

THE S.S. TUSCANY will sail on SATURDAY, the 31stinst., positively.

She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, Captain Treganthen, will sail on the 4th April. This steamer is already fall but she will be followed by he

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
Captain JAMES SHAW,
On the 21st April and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
Captain KENNETH HORE,
On the 19th May.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
or to
KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 6th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26 h instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

20 tales grey shirtings 6 and 6¼ lbs
5 „ „ 11 lb 54 inches.
15 cases orange and green cambrics 18 yards.
5 „ white figures 24 yards.
10 „ T red garm nts 28 yards.
7 „ imitation T red stripes 30 yards.
3 „ T red s arfs.

The remainder of an invoice of clocks, &c., comprising lever eight day cl cks, silver dupleix, and Geneva watches and small mus cal b x s.

10 crates earthenware comprising breakfast and tea cups and saucers, table plates, rice dishes, bowls, &c.

10 cases ½ and 1 inch chimneys.

SALE of landed property in Cavel opposite the Free General Assembly Institution, Agiary Lane.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on TUESDAY the 27th instant sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned landed property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Celestino Salvador Musquitto.

Lot No 1.

A piece of fazendaree ground with dwelling house, standing thereon, assessed under No 44, and situate in Jerbhai in Cavel.

Lot No 2.

A piece of fazendaree ground with dwelling house standing thereon assessed under No 40, and situate in Jerbhai in Cavel.

Lot No 3.

A piece of fazendaree ground with dwelling-house standing thereon situate in Jerbhai Cavel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of fresh oilmanstores from the celebrated Purveyors Nesse and Blackwell just landed ex s. s. Severn.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th March at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of fresh oilmanstores comprising assorted pickles and preserves, mushrooms and walnut catsup, Harveyance, capperry vinegar, assorted essence, salad oil, assorted jams, marmalade, vegetables, potted meats, red herrings, Yarmouth bloaters, fresh herrings, Jordan almonds, sugar currants, muscatel raisins, herrings a la sardine, Blackwall whitebait, asparagus, blackmushrooms, Oxford and Hooton sauces, crystallized and candied peel, fruits in syrup, Urbanite and Irish bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household Furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, at Nos. 2 and 3 Marine Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3 Marine Street, Fort, the handsome household furniture of a Parsee Gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. Walker Co., Ramjirt Row, Fort.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th day of April next, respectively, the sale commencing precisely at 1 P. M. each day, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to dispose off without reserve the stock in trade of Messrs. Walker & Co.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of woolen, silk and cotton remnant pieces of piece-goods of various colours and patterns, being the whole of the stock in trade of a tailor, at Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Dockyard.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 10 A. M, Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Company will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the dockyard the following piece-goods in trade of a tailor at the instruction of Mortgagee, viz:—

Fancy striped, coloured, flowered and plain silk, cotton, and woolen piece-goods of various colours and patterns, such as Alpaca, Parmatta drill, silk and cotton velvet, coloured flannel, coloured serge, and cashmere, calicoe chintz, Poplin cloth, pataloon, Hilan and grass cloth, Ticket cloth, American drill, grey and white shirtings, hirt cloth, water chk, Gentleman's and child boots, Lady's and Gentleman's woolen shawls, child and man's coats, frocks, l dy's dra s, lingy cloth, veils, pataloons, hor pads and varieties of existing stock.

The piece-goods contains all remnant pieces suitable to make choice dress,

AUCTION SALE of valuable jewellery, gold and silver watches, &c., at N. 33, Meadow Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction at No 33, Meadow street, Fort, the following jewellery, &c., in trade of Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee watch-maker changing the place of business.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 24TH MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED [illegible]NIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE REPEATED (BY PARTICULAR DESIRE),

FOR THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY
CHARLES LECOCQ'S POPULAR COMIC OPERA
LA FILLE
DE
MADAME ANGOT,
IN THREE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

ANGE PITOU	Mr. H. V. REES.
LARIVAUDIERE	„ A. PLUMPTON.
POMPONNET	„ J. ROLLINGS.
LUCHARD	„ J. MARTIN.
TRENITZ	„ G. BARTLE.
GUILLAUME	„ G. NAR-HALL.
OFFICER	„ G. FENDON.
AMARANTHE	Mrs. H. VERNON.
MADLLE. LANGE	
CLAIRETTE	Miss ELCIA MAY.
MARKET PEOPLE, SOLDIERS, &c,	

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
RIGOLETTO ..... LISZT.

And between the Second and Third Acts

a) CAPRICE AERIEN ..... WOLLENHAUPT.
b) L'ECLAT, GALOP DE CONCERT ..... RONVILLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Gallery ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... „ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle...Rs. 10
Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

Notice.—the Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY! ☜

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. Raucher, will sail from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th April 1877.

She will be followed by the

S.S. ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H.P., on 10th May 1877.

These Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Rates of Passage money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 330	„ 235	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 330	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

The following extra steamers will be despatched to Trieste.

S.S. CALYPSO, 2,900 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 30th April 1877.
S.S. TEBE, 2,680 „ 250 „ „ 3th May „

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

82, Bombay Green, 21st March 1877.

NOW READY.

THE NEW and COMPLETE EXCHANGE CALCULATOR, with rates progressing by 1/64 of a penny from 1s. to 2s. 3d, at Rs. 8 per cent. Apply to

S. DE MONTE
At Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Co-operative Society will be held at the Society's Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings held on the 27th February.

By Order of the Directors,
STORRAR & BUCHANAN,
Secretaries and Agents.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of WATER to the SHIPPING for a term of 3 years, on conditions which may be learnt at the Trustees' Office on application to the Undersigned. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
G. MANSON, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd March 1877.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.
Just received a further Consignment of
HUNYADI JANOS,
THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	13 8	15 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative ..quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS.....per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient	10 8	12 0
Saline ...quarts per doz.		
PULLNA, Saline Purgative .....pints per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gaseous..... „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Ware houses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, LOWER FLOOR of a BUNGALOW in Love Lane, Byculla, (immediately behind Scottish Schools.) Apply to "G. S. P.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

FRESH CHEESE, in cut, 12 Annas a lb; WHOLE CHEESE, 11 Annas by the case, 10½ Annas per lb. J. PEARSE, 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, an English-built strong DOG-CART, with FAST-TROTTING GALLOWAY and HARNESS complete. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER temporarily, Native or Eurasian. Terms liberal. Apply by letter to "D.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on MALABAR or CUMBALLA HILL, for 6 months from the end of April. Rent about Rs. 150 a month. Apply to "D. R. C.," care of this paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

From H. and C. Ballarèsque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„

HOCKS.

From G. M. Passmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Deidesheimer	Rs. 17	per doz. Qts.
Gotsenheimer	„ 18	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 38	„

CHAMPAGNE.

Real Eugene Cliequot's Reims	Rs. 40	per doz. Qts.
do: do:	22-8	„ Pts.

BRANDY.

FROMY and ROGEE'S 3 Star COGNAC, excellent quality	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.

BEER.

Ind. Coope and Co.'s	Rs. 5-8	per doz. Qts.
do.	„ 3-4	„ Pts.
FLOWER & SONS BEER	„ 5	„ Qts.
Do. do.	„ 3	„ Pts.
Do do.	„ 4	„ Pts.
SUPERIOR INDIA PALE ALE from do.	„ 5-8	„ Qts
Do. do	„ 3-8	„ Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, per ship Guinivere	„ 6	„
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	„ 6	„ Qts.

Out station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort,

Bombay, 24th March 1877.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S List of HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c., &c. (ILLUSTRATED).

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND LIQUEURS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

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TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of MEDICINE CHESTS (ILLUSTRATED).

AND

(To the Profession and Trade only)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Wholesale Priced List of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SUPERIOR HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR IN
BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS.

THE "BALFE."
BLACK—Hard rounded crown, extra curled brim.
THE "D'AOSTA."
BLACK and GREY—Hard square crown, narrow brim.
THE "DENMARK."
BLACK, BROWN and GREY—Hard rounded crown, wide brim.
THE "DEVON."
BLACK and GREY—Medium round crown, wide brim
THE "FOLKESTONE."
BLACK, BROWN and GREY—Extra tall, hard square crown.
THE "GENEVA."
BLACK and GREY—Tall square soft crown, stiff brim.
THE "HAMILTON."
BLACK and GREY—Soft rounded crown, stiff wide brim
THE "TALBOT."
BLACK and GREY—Soft square crown, extra tall stiff wide brim.

Cash Prices, Black and Brown, 7-8; Grey 8-8 each.

BEST SUN HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S UNIVERSAL HELMET,
Covered with best fine White Drill.
Cash Rs. 13 Credit Rs. 15.

ELLOOWD'S SHIKAR HELMET,
Covered with Brown Drill, a strong useful Helmet for the District.
Cash Rs. 13, Credit Rs. 15.

Ellwood's Patent AIR CHAMBER FELT HELMET.
Double Felt throughout, inside soft and yielding, very light, comfortable to wear, and affording great protection from the sun.
Cash Rs. 17, Credit Rs. 19.

Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber RIDING HAT.
With qualities similar to the Helmet.
Cash Rs. 14, Credit Rs. 16.

REGULATION HELMETS,
Hawke's and Ellwood's.
Best quality, silk lined, light and pliable.
Cash Rs. 18, Credit Rs. 20.

GLENGARRY CAPS.

TERAI HATS.

SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS,
IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

TREBLE GILT SPIKES AND CHIN CHAINS
FOR REGULATION HELMETS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE HOME GOING SEASON.

REQUISITES.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
ASQUITH & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ..... from	10 0	Hand Bags	11 8
Overland Suits ..... „	25 0	Best Hide Gladstone	22 0
Warm Cheviot ..... „	35 0	Fitted Dressing Foudres	20 0
Overcoats, Whitney	45 0		
Do. for Evening	22 0	Sheets, ... p. pr.	9 8
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Blankets, fine Scarlet „	22 0
„ „	11 8	Blankets, fine White Whitney ..... p.pr.	25 0
Dressing Gowns... from	10 0	Rugs, Long Striped Witney ..... „	18 0
Sleeping Suits.....6-8 to	17 8	Maude, Fine Scotch..from	22 0
Pyjamas ..... „	10 8	Pillows, Travelling	2 8
Shirts Fine Long Cloth	22 8	„ House Hair	7 8
„ Superfine	28 0	„ Steamed Feather...	7 4
„ Printed Cambric ...	28 0	Cases for above .....each	1 0
„ Flannel	36 0	Toilet Covers..... „	1 0
„ Cloth	49 0	Cork Mattresses	22 0
„ Silk & Wool	2 0	Camp Bedsteads, Folding, to fit under seat...	35 0
„ Spun Silk...	67 6	Towels, general use ..six	5 0
Under Vests, from	14 0	Towels, Turkish Bath..six	10 8
„ „	24 0	Napkins, fine Damask, doz	10 8
Socks, cotton pr. doz.	9 8	Money Belts.....each	4 8
Socks Merino „	15 8	Sovereign Boxes..... „	3 0
Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	5 0	Purses, Solid Leather, each	2 0
Linen Faced Cambric ..... „	0 14	Chains, Folding, for Trowsers ..... from	6 8
Fine Irish Linen Collars ..... „	6 0	Waterproof Sheeting, 72" wide, per yard	6 8
Scarfs, for Pin... from	1 0	Hand Mirrors, Folding...	2 4
„ to tie ..... „	1 12	Hair Brushes, in Leather Case...per pair	1 8
„ Sailor's Knot. „	1 12	Combs, in Case .....each	0 12
Gloves, Wash, Berlin „	2 0	Clothes Brushes.....	1 0
Mits „	1 12	Nail Brushes .....from	0 14
Mufflers, Worm ... „	2 0	Tooth ..... „	0 10
Braces, best quality „	2 0	Glass for above...as S	1 4
Travelling Baths, forming Trunk..... „	33 0	Clothes Brushes.....from	1 4
Hats, Soft Tweed... from	5 0	Hat ..... „	1 4
„ Felt, various shapes..... from	7 8	Shoe Horns..... „	0 14
Hemstes, Pith..... „	5 0	Bath Sponges ..... „	8 8
„ White Cork. „	14 8	Sponge Bags	1 12
Pugrees ..... „	1 8	Soap, Jockey, metal.....	2 0
Caps, Tweed ..... „	3 8	Perfume for above...as S	1 12
„ Balmoral ..... „	5 0	Eau de cologne, the genuine ..... „	1 0
„ Turfan... from	3 8	Lavender Water (Saintsbury's).....	2 0
Umbrellas, Alpaca...from	6 8	Pomade (Atkinson's)...	1 4
„ Silk ..... „	10 8	Hair Dyes and Glycerine	0 10
„ Sun ..... „	7 8		
Trunks, Overland...from	22 0	Razors	2 0
„ for Rail ..... „	17 8	Nail Scissors	2 8
„ Solid Leather...	50 0	Pocket Knives	2 8
Bags, Courier or Cash...	6 12	Shaving Brushes	2 8
„ Soiled Linen...	4 12	Railway Keys	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
ASQUITH & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 23RD MARCH 1877.

ALTHOUGH French Rentes yesterday were unchanged at 108¼, Consols receded from 96⅝ to 96⅛. There is nothing of a special character in the political telegrams to account for the movement, although their tendency is somewhat less pacific than formerly.

The Liverpool Cotton Market becomes more depressed daily. The sales yesterday were only 8,000 bales and even Reuter's report confirms the extreme flatness of the trade, prices being given as irregular and 1 16d lower, except in Fair Dhollera. It is in arrivals, however, that the greatest depression is exhibited, G. F. Dholleras, with the G. F. clause March-April shipment, via Cape, being quoted at 5½d., and G. F. Omras, with the G. F. clause February-March, shipment, via Cape, at 5 3/16d. per lb. This represents a fall of nearly 1d. per lb. from the highest point touched in the early part of the season, but to all appearance the course of the market must still be downwards, in the immediate future. Manchester is evidently feeling the effects of the depressed state of Exchange on this side to a very marked extent. Reuter says that there is only a limited enquiry for goods; that sellers are anxious for orders but indisposed to make concessions. Private advices are even more unfavourable, and there can be no doubt that the position of Silver is one of the weakest features in the future of Cotton.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11¼ and June shipment at 11⅝ cents. per lb. The receipts to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
This week.			
Last week.			
Thursday's Receipts.....	4,000	7,000	10,000	8,000
Six days' do.	...27,000	38,000	64,000	49,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without change of any kind, and Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals show no movement.

Enfaced Rupee Paper has suffered a material fall since Saturday. Fours and Fours-and-a-half have receded from 85½ to 83⅛; Fives-and a-half from 90 to 88.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in the Bullion of £200,000 and a decrease in Discounts of £800,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has risen from 45 3/16 to 45¾ per cent., but the position of the Money Market does not appear to have changed materially, the rate of discount on 6 months sight Bank Bills being still quoted at ½ per cent. over the Bank minimum.

Contrary, we think, to general expectation Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 53⅞d. per oz. and from private sources we even hear of quotations of 53¾d., which, if reliable, indicates a slight revival. There can be little real strength in the market, however, or the steady buying which has been going on of late would have had more effect. Yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton brings £210,000 in Silver for Bombay and £60,000 for Calcutta, an amount which for one week might, under ordinary circumstances, have been expected to give a steadier tone to the market. It must be borne in mind, however, that next week's biddings will be for the increased amount of Council drafts, and until the effect of this has been ascertained, we can scarcely look for greater firmness.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened weak and in the morning it seemed quite probable that we should see a further decline. Later in the day, however, a slightly steadier feeling was observable and rates closed partially 1/16d. higher than they opened. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,

On Calcutta rates are nominally unaltered; 1/16 discount for demand and 1¼ per cent. discount for 60 days sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly firmer, although we cannot learn that any extent of business has been transacted. We quote:—Fours and Fours and-a-half, Rs. 97½ to Rs. 97⅝; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾.

SHARES are generally very firm and any alteration, as a rule, is in favour of holders. Banks are in special request, and Agras and Nationals, which can be utilised as a means of remittance, feel the benefit of the drop in Exchange, the former having advanced to Rs. 117 and the latter to Rs. 112. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher. Spinning and Weaving shares are scarcely so firm as yesterday and in some few instances prices are the turn lower. Land Companies are unaltered. Suasoon Press shares have receded to Rs. 410 and Scinde and Punjab Press have advanced Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON continues very dull owing to the tenor of the Home advices and values may be called Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per share lower than yesterday. The decline does not, however, attract buyers, and, failing lower exchange, it seems evident that rupee rates must give way still further. The receipts yesterday were 6,072 bales, making 52,974 bales for the week, the largest total reached this season. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready.....	Rs. 198	per Candy	f. p
Good Omra	,, ...	190	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	186	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	184	,,	,,
Good Dhollera	April	192	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	188	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	185	,,	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet to a degree, and by steamer for Liverpool relets have been offering at £2 1 3, although the nominal quotation is £2 2-6 per ton. Via Cape £2-1-3 is still the quotation although some vessels are being held for £2-2-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered, almost nothing having been done owing to the native holidays.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	117
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	680 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	686
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	200
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	112
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 17th March 1877 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,05,91,216	2	7
Other Deposits	82,24,684	1	7
Cash Credits.....	5,32,164	5	1
Post Bills	55,881	1	0
Reserve Fund	5,25,000	0	0
Rs.	2,49,28,935	10	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes.....	1,27,84,299	10	7
Govt. Securities	82,82,414	1	0
Loans	17,75,129	1	4
Account of Credits	11,64,391	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	4,66,375	15	6
Dead Stock	2,25,914	0	6
Bills of Exchange.....	16,52,467	13	4
Due by other Banks.....	5,41,144	0	0
Rs.	2,49,28,935	10	3

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 17th March, 1877.

Open 1,268¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,04,200	0	0
Merchandize.....	6,43,853	3	0
Telegraph	1,055	0	0
Municipal Trains	425	0	0
Total Rs.....	7,49,533	3	0

Corresponding week last year open 1,268¾ Miles	Total Rs.....	5,57,228	9 0
		1,92,294	10 0

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE S. S. STANDARD, 1 074 tons, Captain North, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP PRINCE REGENT, 1,339 tons, Captain J. J. Graham, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Mogregor, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and forty deck passengers.

THE I. S. N. Co's S. S. EUPHRATES 494 tons, Captain J. Shiel, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Menrant, six servants and Mr. Ardeshir and servant. For Bushire —Mr. Macleond. For Baghdad.—Nowab Md. Nuzufkhan For B. Abbas.—Mr. Mahomed Hossien Yezdi and two servants. For different ports.—Forty deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Naples (s).....	Eaton.....	Calcutta, Mar 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Renown (s)	Smith.....	Liverpool.
	Eu. brates (s)	Shiell	Liverpool via Kurrachee.
	Standard (s).....	North	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Pearl, McGregor, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Prince Regent, Graham, to Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Mareia, to Liverpool.
Ship Arvana, to Amsterdam.
Schooner Goolnaar, to Mozambique.
Steamer Pere, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
19 Bensal (s).....Rowley ..... London. Feb 3.
Flying Venus .....R-b-rtson.....Liverpool, Nov 16.
K Beena .....R-lph.....Madras, Mar 9.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.
19 Argyll (s) ....
Japan (s) ....
Viceroy (s) ....
City of Brussels ....

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Blenheim s—32 bales wool, Coorsey Khetsee,
Tuscany s—74 cwts wheat, Rumbally Allimra.
Caradoc s—1,350 cwts myrabolams, Remington and Co.

FOR LOND N.

Mongolia s—28 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 8 bales hides and 65 bundles horns Allarakhiabhoy Sazan; 19 bales hides, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail.
Burmese s—25,507 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 19 tons coals W Nicol and Co.
J C Stevenson s—10 bales hides, Joseph Soares.

FOR HAVRE.

Prince Regent —100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Centennial—2,050 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Minerva s—1,500 cwts rapeseed, Georges Lockhart and Co; 7 cwts coffee, H Clason and Co,

FOR VENICE.

Pera s—710 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra's—3,904 cwts rapseed, Ralli Brothers; 150 cwts horns, A Blaschech and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pera s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Calcutta s—108 bales cotton, Young and C.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—110 bales cotton, Curriabhoy Ebrum.

HIGH COURT.—24TH. MARCH.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

586-74—Hearn and Clevelend—The G I P Railway Co vs H H Nawab Sha Jehan Begum of Bhopal—Jefferson and Payne —Part heard.
1109-68 —J C Cama—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others vs Goolbai—Ardeesir and Hormusjee.
670-72—Tyebjee and Sayne—Mulla Isabhai Ghulam Hoossein vs Dayal Rattansi and others—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

19-77—A F Turner—James Newhouse v. The New Calabs Co Ld—Present and Winter—Part heard.
337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bahadoor Madar S vs Rajoo Ball o—A F Turner.
27-76—L Fletcher—Mahaluxmibai vs Jumnabai—Jefferson and Payne.
568-74—S. apoorjee and Thacurdass—Chatoorbhooj Walljee and another vs Stephen Augustus Ball and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

84-76—Shamrao P—Hurrishanker Balkrushna and others vs Crusinarao Raghoonath and others—Crawford and Bowrey and Jefferson and Payne and in person—Part heard.
256-76—Mr Macfarlane—Manockjall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—Pestonjee K.—Part heard.
550-76—Lynch and Tobin —The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ghella Heerjee—Prescot and Winter.
316-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cursondass Vullubdass vs Tryal Rotonsey and another—Jefferson and Payne.
490-76—In person (Pauper)—Dhondee Chandrojee vs Bhimbai widow—N N Kothare.
269-76—In person (Pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B—Prescot and Winter.
214-77—R Skepsey—J J Bocarjo and another vs J Bocarjo and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
379-75—Lyne and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs B Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 22.

Rennick, Capt., Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Calcutta.
Raynsford, Major, Bombay R.H.A., on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Light, Col., Bengal R.H.A., on sick leave, from Peshawar.
Irvine, Surg-Maj r Bengal A M D., on duty from Umballa.
Walker, Bgdr-Genl Madras Staff, on leave, from Kamptee.
Middleton, Surg-major, Bengal A M ..., on leave, from Lahore.
Worsley, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Hyderabad Sind.
Ewart, Major-Genl, Bengal Staff, on duty, from E gland.
Cheshyre, Col, Bombay 4th R.fles, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 23.

Ridings, Surg-Major, Madras M D, to join, to Madras.
Meurant, Lieut-Col, Bombay 83rd Regt, to join, to Kurrachee.
Fellows, Lieut-Col, Bombay 8th Regt N I, to join, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 20)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

His Grace the Govr is p eased to a point Surgn Maj J Mackenz e, British Medical Servi e, to be Surgn on His Grace's Personal staff, with effect from the 1st April ne t.

Mr C Kough, Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Arcot, has been granted an extension of five months' leave on sick certificate by H M's Secy of State for India.

Mr K Thompson, Malayalum Translator to Govt, delivered over charge of the office to the Munshi in the afternoon of the 19th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Walter Morgan, Depy Registrar of the High Court (Appellate Side), leave on medical certificate for one month, under Sec. 3 Supp ement F, Civil Leave Code.

C Srinivasa Iyengar, Sub Mag of Trivady, in the Dist of South Arcot, to be Sub Registrar of Trivady

D Jagannadha Pillai, Dipy Tahsildar and Sub Mag of Vallam, in the Dist of Tanjore, to be Sub Registrar of Vallam.

Mr O B Irvine, Dist and Sessions Judge of South Arcot, privilege leave for one month, on medical certificate, under Sec 32 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted in the Gazette of the 20th Feb 1877.

Mr E C G Thomas, Dist and Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, resumed charge of the Court from the Sheristadar on the forenoon of the 14th inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J R Thomas, B A, Head Master of the Zillah School of Tellicherry, to act as Head Master of the Provincial School of Combaconum during Mr Rangacharla Mudaliyar's employment on other duty or until further orders, this cancels Mr Sconces appointment notified in the "Gazette" of 13th inst.

Mr E A Porter, Actg Principal of the Presidency College, assumed charge of the office from Mr Thompson on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Mr H E Sullivan, Actg Resident, Travancore and Cochin assumed charge of the office from Mr A Macgregor on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Rev the Bishop of Madras has granted the Rev S Morley, Chaplain of Secundrabad, privilege leave for three months, under Sec 12, Supplement E, Civil Leave Code, with effect from or after the 1st April.

Bgdr-Genl F G Kempster, Commanding Ceded Dists, to be Lay Trustee of Trinity Church, Bellary, vice Maj Swanston, resign d.

Mr J G Hirsfall, Actg Collr of South Arcot, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Cuddalore, vice Mr Garstin.

Mr James Grose, Collr of Nellore, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Nellore.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Hunter-Blair, Collr of Sea customs and of the Madras Dist, special leave for six months, on medical certificate, under Sec 37, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr F H Wilkinson, Actg Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Salem, privilege leave on medical certificate for two months and seventeen days, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

Maj C Sargt. Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, privilege leave for two months, under Sec 32 of the Civil Leave Code, from or after 4th April next.

Mr William Joseph Henry LeFanu to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag, Salem, during the absence of Mr Wilkinson on leave or until further orders.

Mr W Beaumont, Depy Supt, Revenue Survey, Madras Presidency, has been granted an extension of two months' furlough by H M's Secy of State for India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr J DeGrouilliers, Ex E gr, 3rd grade, from Kistna to Nellore, for employment on the East Coast Canal, to join at once.

Lt C C Rawson, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from Nellore to Godavery.

Mr Hutchings, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from Nellore to Madura.

Lt Rawson to join the Godavery Dist as soon as relieved, as expeditiously as possible.

Mr Hutchings to proceed to Dindigul for orders.

All the above Officers will join at the public expense.

The undermentioned Subordinates are temporarily transferred to Madras for duty on Famine Relief Works and posted to the Dists as shown opposite their names :—

N-W Province—Mr F O'Connor, Overseer, 1st grade, to Kurnool; Mr J Crowley, Overseer, 1st grade, to Kurnool; Mr J Jackson, Sub Engr, 3rd grade, to Kurnool; and Serjt C Kerr, Overseer, to Madura.

Mysore branch, Bengal—Mr H W Stokoe, Supervisor, 2nd grade, to North Arcot; Mr W R McKoy, Overseer, 1st grade, to Nellore and Dep Asst Comsy and Hony Lt A Connell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to Madura.

Adverting to the Notification published in Part II at page 316 of the "Fort St George Gazette" of the 20th Feb 1877, the undermentioned Subordinates have been posted to the Dists shown opposite their names :—

Mr W McCullagh, Sub-Engr 1st grade, to Nellore; Mr H E B Fox, Supervisor, 2nd grade, to Chingleput; Corporal R Higgins, Overseer, 1st grade, to Kurnool; Mr J Caldwell, Super isor, 1st grade, to Salem and; Serjt D Haining, Overseer, 1st grade, to Salem.

Adverting to the Notification published in Part I at page 146 of the "Fort St George Gazette" of the 27th Feb 1877, the undermentioned Subordinates have been posted to the Dists shown opposite their names :—

Mr W A Conroy, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, to Kurnool; Mr E P Woods, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, to Kurnool and; Mr J Bartram, Overseer, 1st grade, to Kurnool.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Maj J Godson, S C, arriv d at Bombay on the 8th March 1877.

Capt R Stokoe, n'y Genl List, Wing Officer and Adjt, 7th Regt N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs for twenty-nine days, and on medical certificate for one year, seven months and one day, under the Regulations of 883, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Madras.

Col E W Dunn, S C, Commandant, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations at 1867, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bomb y.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lt Col D Standen S C, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 7th Regt N I, to be an Asst Adjt Genl, from the 16th April next, vice Lt Col Arbuthnot, who vacates on completion of five years' tenure.

Lt-Col R C Lavie, S C, Wing Commander, 6th Regt N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on fur ough on private affai s for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the R gulations of 1868, with the nec essary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Rangoon.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgn-Maj W J Marsh, of the British Medical Office on His Grace's Personal Staff, that officer's services are reda ed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 16 April 1877.

The services of Surgn-Maj J Mackenzie, M D, of the British Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of His Grace the Govr for appointment on His Grace's Personal Staff.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surgn-Maj C Cooper, M D, Indian Medl Dept, Principal Medl Storekeeper, Madras, on private affairs for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868,—embarking from Madras or Bombay.

Maj C A Porteous, S C, Supt of Police, Godavery Dist, on private affairs for eleven months and twenty-eight days, and on medical certificate for one ye r and two days, under the Regulations of 1868,—embarking from Madras.

The following order by the Officer Commanding Hyderbad Subsidiary Force, is confirmed :—

Dated 9th March 1877—Placing the services of Maj C Hayter, S C at the disposal of the Resident in Hy erabad for employment as Offg Cant. MaG, Secunderabad, pending the sanction of the Govt of India.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors, having completed 20 years' service—Capts, Henry Fane Hayiett newell, Robert Wilfed Hesketh, Quintin Shaw Awdry Jamieson, and Francis Randolph Trevor—From the 20th March 1877.

CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

From 25th March to 31st March.

Date.	Remarkable Days.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
March.		H. M.	M. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sun. 25	Palm Sunday. Annunciation. Lady Day ...	6 2	6 11	{ 7 55 m { 8 9	2 10 m 2 15 a
Mon. 26	.....	6 1	6 11	{ 8 14 m { 9 46 a	3 18 m 2 26 a
Tues. 27	.....	6 0	6 11	{ 9 7 m { 10 25 a	4 4 m 4 19 a
Wed. 28	The Overland Mail may be expected date in the evening.....	5 59	6 11	{ 0 51 m { 11 1 a	4 42 m 4 53 a
				{ 11 30 m { 1 25 a	5 16 m 0 32 a
Th. 29	.....	5 58	6 12	{ ... { 0 9 a	... 0 10 a
Fri. 30	Good Friday	5 57	6 12	{ 0 5 m { 0 51 a	6 24 m 6 49 a
Sat. 31	.....	5	6 12		

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

GHOST OF CLIVE.—The politician to whom you refer meant, probably, that England should pay some of the expenses of the maintenance of European troops in India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WESTERHOUT.—March 11th, at Ghazeeabad, N. W. P., the wife of the Rev. C. B. Westerhout, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

TAKING his career all in all Sir Bartle Frere has been a very fortunate man. He has been frequently honoured for his conduct of public affairs, and has had his fair share of rewards. The banquet given to him in London on the 28th February is only one of many triumphs which he has won since the days when he was a lad at Haileybury College. He was highly complimented by all the speakers, and altogether the ex-Indian Governor had reason to be pleased with himself and the rest of the world. It is not every Anglo-Indian statesman who, at Sir Bartle Frere's age, can have an opportunity of entering upon a new career accompanied by the praises of distinguished fellow men who shout out to him, in the hearing of everybody else, that he is the best statesman who could have been secured in England for the post to which he has been appointed. Most Anglo-Indian statesmen sink into comparative obscurity, or become positive bores upon the subjects with which they have been dealing all their lives, when they cast themselves into the political life of England. In a recent burlesque of the "Bohemian Girl," most of the fun is caused by the vain efforts of the principal performer to sing the well-known song, "The heart bowed down." Whenever he opens his mouth, the other performers know for a certainty that that song is coming, and so they rush upon him, put their hands over his mouth, and hustle him off the stage before he has had time to proceed further than "The heart." In the same way, when the ordinary Anglo Indian politician tries to speak, the English public know that the subject will be some Indian question which they do not understand and do not care about, and so they try to evade listening to him by every artifice they can devise. Not so with Sir Bartle Frere, however. He is regarded as the model Indian administrator. When he opens his mouth the public are ever ready to hear him and applaud him. And when any piece of work has to be done on the eastern side of the Mediterranean, the voice of the people seldom fails to proclaim that Sir Bartle Frere is the only man who can do it with tact and delicacy and withal for the honour and glory of England. This is a very enviable position; and we daresay there are plenty of people who, having done hard and good work in India and gone home, are chagrined at his good fortune and their own obscurity. When they hear him praised as a wonderfully great Indian statesman, a man who has bound antagonistic nations together, and whose genius has helped to secure India to the British Crown, they may "pooh pooh" and say that they know just as much about Indian affairs as he does, and have done perhaps more for its benefit. But their chagrin is of no avail. Sir Bartle Frere is the successful man, and as long as he is such so long will he be looked up to by the people of England as the model Anglo-Indian statesman. Sir Bartle's successful career, and the high honours which have been bestowed upon him at an age when other Anglo-Indians have gone to Cheltenham and settled down into a Bath chair, remind us of Goldsmith's model clergyman, who was likened to—

> Some tall cliff that rears its awful form,
> Swells from the vale, and midway leads the storm;
> Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
> Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

Sir Bartle has swelled from the vale of Indian Civilianism with much advantage, he left the hurly-burly of Bombay Presidency work at a time when he had still many admirers in this part of the world, and now that he has gone to England and become the object of laudation of such men as Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon and other distinguished English statesmen, and been hailed, moreover, as the coming saviour of the South African Colonies, there is every prospect of eternal sunshine settling down on the head of his political career.

Although Sir Bartle Frere's long career as a servant of the Crown in India, his successful trip to Zanzibar to settle on paper the East African Slave trade in conjunction with Sultan Syed Barghash, and his admirable management of the Prince of Wales's tour throughout India and Ceylon, have seemed to most people a good reason why he should be appointed to the Governorship of the Cape Colonies at the present crisis in their career, yet there have been sceptics who believed that there was some other specific reason at the bottom of Her Majesty's selection. Perhaps these sceptical people may find that mysterious reason in the speeches which were made at the banquet in the Langham Hotel. Mr. Goschen, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, expressly alluded, in connection with Sir Bartle's fitness for the Cape Governorship, to his career as an Indian administrator—thus showing that there lurked in Mr. Goschen's mind an idea that a man who had governed an Indian satrapy full of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Christians could govern a collection of African States populated by Hottentots, Kaffirs, Dutchmen, Englishmen, and Malays or "Africanders." Lord Salisbury, in the cordial acknowledgment he made of Sir Bartle Frere's long public services, culture and ability, elaborated the same idea—at all events, he put it more definitely that the Anglo-Indian who had successfully managed natives in India would be able to govern all classes in the Cape Colonies. His Lordship had heard that there was a "native" question in South Africa; "but," said he, "the Government of "India is one great native question. Sir "Bartle Frere has learned in the best of all "schools how to solve the most difficult of all "problems—how to enable a minority of Eng-"lishmen to secure the allegiance and affection "of a vast majority of natives by sheer exercise "of statesmanship and sympathy." He further said that Sir Bartle had borne high the standard of England in the most glorious mission of hers—nowhere carried out more vigorously than on the field of India—to extend the civilisation and refinement which the labours of her ancestors had won. And inasmuch as Sir Bartle had managed to do all this with firmness and sympathy he ventured to predict that when the Anglo-Indian statesman returned from his task he would have done as much to knit the Cape of Good Hope Colonies to the Empire of England as he had already done with the great dependency whose service he was now leaving. There can be no doubt, we think, that the chief reason why Sir Bartle Frere is sent to the Cape Colonies is because he made himself a reputation as a friend of the natives in India; and in these days, when it has become the fashion in England to run down Englishmen in India and to hold up the native to be admired in every sparkling light of admiration, it is not to be wondered at that so bright an exponent of the new faith should be handsomely rewarded. We suspect, however, that too much reliance has been placed upon the fact that there are natives in India and natives in the Cape Colonies, and that the man who to all appearance managed the one set of people well would be equally successful with the other set. Here, Sir Bartle had to deal with a shrewd people, who are by no means savages, and who, while each was almost as smooth a mannered man as he himself was, yet contrived to get most things they wanted from him, and accordingly spread abroad his reputation for benignity. In the South African States he will have a very different kind of people to deal with. He will find himself face to face with barbarians whose mode of approaching or settling questions is diametrically different from the ways of the astute natives of India. Now it becomes extremely doubtful whether a man of Sir Bartle Frere's age and temperament (which believes in the *suaviter in modo* as a first principle) can deal successfully with a lot of savages who are not in the least afraid of fighting even though they get beaten. Should he succeed in fulfilling Lord Salisbury's prophecy, Sir Bartle Frere will be entitled to the highest praise, and his reputation as a statesman, who, as a rule, is as smooth as a ripple of oil, but yet can be as strong as iron in an emergency, will have something substantial to rest upon.

INDIA is remarkable for producing many changes in the orthdox ideas of Englishmen. We do not know whether the climate is the cause, or the example of the dusky inhabitants, or the removal of those social restraints which are more binding at home than they are here; but there the fact remains, that Englishmen's ideas alter in many respects shortly after they take up their residence in this country. It affects all classes of people, some for the better and others for the worse. We remember an excellent story which shows how some people's habits are changed for the better. Two gentlemen were travelling together on one of our railways, and they soon got into conversation after those preliminary stares had been got over which are characteristic of travellers journeying together for the first time. One was a Scotchman who had recently landed. He inveighed against the country and its customs. Just as the dove sent from the ark could get no dry place whereon to place its foot, so the embittered Scot could find no spot in India which pleased his fancy. His companion thought that the heat was not so bad after all, that on the whole life in India was quite as enjoyable as in England, where no one could depend upon having a fair day for an outing. But the Scot would not have it that anything good could come out of India. At last his friend said he thought he would admit that Indian habits of cleanliness were much more perfect and admirable than those of England for here men bathed every day, while some bathed even oftener than that. After thinking over the matter earnestly, the Scot at length responded cautiously, just as if he were willing to please his companion by conceding a little. "Yes," he said, "I'll admit there's a good "deal of truth in what you say. Take my own "example, for instance. Here I bathe once "a week—on Sundays—whether I need it or "no!" This was a convincing illustration of one of the advantages of Indian life, and the Englishman was very well pleased with his victory over at least one of his companion's prejudices against the country. But if India makes men stricter in some customs, it also makes them a good deal more lax in others. Does it not, for instance, work a considerable change in their English ideas about the observance of Sunday? At home men, influenced by their wives, sisters, or cousins keep up, as a rule, a considerable outward show of veneration for the seventh day of the week; but here, where these influences are too frequently absent, the day is much more honoured in the breach than the observance. We daresay there are plenty of bungalows in Bombay, to go no further abroad, where the inmates do not think it inconsistent with their principles to have a rubber at whist after breakfast, a game of billiards, or a few hours' excitement among the mysteries of loo or poker. And if they think little of indulging in these amusements on Sundays, assuredly they think much less of whiling away the time over the latest arrived work of fiction. There are quiet men who look forward to the Sunday, not because it will give them an opportunity of performing the orthodox weekly pilgrimage to some place of worship, or of spending the day in meditation over the thoughts of some religious worthy, but because on that day they will be able to lounge about as they please in a state of delightful *deshabille*. They look forward with pleasure to their hebdomadal "loaf" in pyjamas, their lounge and smoke in a long chair with nothing disturbing them but the chattering of sparrows or the cawing of crows, and to their quiet opportunities of writing their home letters.

A discussion which has recently sprung up in Madras illustrates the changes which men's minds undergo in India. There the newspapers have actually been discussing the grave question, whether badminton is a permissible amusement for Sundays. The *pros* and *cons* of the matter have been printed, and clergymen have come forth to do battle against the supporters of Sunday badminton. Such a public discussion would not be possible in England, simply because there the old fashioned feelings against Sunday desecration are so strong that no man who wanted to lead a quiet life would venture to say in public that he thought there was no harm whatever in playing badminton, cricket, or any other outdoor game on Sundays. In India, however, the subject is discussed with as much calmness as if the question at issue were the proper price grass, or the rights or wrongs of Colonels' allowances. One gentleman who signs himself a "Clergyman of the English Church" says he is quite ready to preach from his pulpit that there is no sin whatever in reading such books as Dickens' novels on a Sunday. He had read every one of that author's books, and in each case had finished the delightful task, feeling better for it in every way. "He had felt "strengthened in the moral man, more kindly "disposed to his fellow creatures, and more de-"termined than ever to do the thing that is right "and kind towards them." But at the same time it appeared to him that between such an exercise as reading Dickens' novels on a Sunday and playing cricket or badminton on a Sunday there is a vast difference. "You are grave, quiet, "thoughtful when you read; you are noisy, excited, often irritated, while playing a boisterous "game." And then he asks triumphantly whether, although there is no sin in shouting, nor even in moderate excitement, noise and excitement do not detract from the sacred character of the day. He declares himself no Puritan, and he should as soon think of advocating the Jewish Sabbath as the Puritan Sabbath. Time was, and in some parts of the world is, when such views as those of this moderate clergyman would have been deemed heretical. There are houses in England and Scotland where a novel dare not be seen in the hands of an inmate; and there are hundreds of thousands of good people who would not temporise with the enemy in any way. They would not object to Sunday badminton, billiards, cricket, cards on any such weak grounds as that they were simply noisy and apt to engender irritation. They would put down their foot firmly, if not angrily, and say the thing was a sin in itself, and there was an end of the matter. No discussion would be availing, and people like the Madras "Clergyman of the English Church" would fare badly in their estimation. They would be sneered at as "fast" clergymen, as tamperers with temptation, and as "pretty shining lights indeed" for the guidance of sinful man from the paths of wickedness. We think, however, that, on the whole, even in England, a much more tolerant feeling than there used to be is springing up in regard to the observance of Sunday. At all events there is little chance of a return to the dreaded Puritanical Sunday. In 960 A. D. in England the Sabbath was ordained to be kept holy from Saturday at three in the afternoon till Monday at break of day. In the reign of James I. an Act of Parliament was passed, levying a fine of one shilling on every person who absented himself from church on Sundays, and a few years later the same monarch published the "King's declaration to his Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used on Sundays after evening prayers"—a book which roused a furious controversy among English divines, and was eventually burned by the common hangman, while Parliament suppressed the sports. In 1676, in the reign of Charles II, an Act was published restraining people from the performance of servile works and the sale of all goods "except milk at certain "hours, meat in public houses, and works of ne-"cessity and charity," on forfeiture of five shillings. Even within the last twenty years strenuous efforts have been made by the Sabbatarian party at home to suppress all post office action on Sundays, all conveyance of passengers by railways, and such recreations as walking in public gardens, listening to music in the London parks, and viewing works of art and nature in the national collections. In India no great agit

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CABUL AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 23RD MARCH.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following news :—

The Ameer of Cabul is highly excited at and protests against the terms offered by the British —namely, the establishment of a mission at Ca[illegible] and the control and payment of the army by British officers. Herat has been reinforced, and is being supplied with provisions and ammunition. All the approaches to Cabul have been occupied with infantry and artillery. The gun foundery and powder magazine under an European are in full employ in manufacturing Enfield rifles, ammunition, and Armstrong guns; the former successfully, but the latter have proved defective on trial. The troops at Cabul are estimated at twenty thousand. Kandahar is garrisoned by eight thousand and Kurrum by six thousand. The whole country is in a state of ferment, the appeals to the patriotism and fanaticism of the people having produced great excitement. The Governors are strictly enjoined to keep their troops equipped and exercised, and to be most vigilant, as the advance of the British is expected from the side of Kurrum.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STATEMENT BY LORD DERBY.

LONDON, 22ND MARCH.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Derby replying to a question said that the Cabinet was still examining the text of the Russian Protocol and the conditions under which it would have to be signed if signed at all.

THE BUDGET.

Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer) said he would introduce his Budget to Parliament on the 12th April.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

General Ignatieff has left London and gone to Vienna.

PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22ND MARCH.

The Porte has prolonged the armistice with Montenegro till the 13th April, pending further negotiations.

LONDON, 22ND MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices irregular. Surats prices irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

In the Manchester Market there has been a limited enquiry. Sellers are anxious for orders but they are indisposed to make concessions.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½	
4½ per cent do.	83½	
5½ per cent. do.	88	
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅛	
5 per cent French Rente 1872	108½	
Bar Silver	53⅜	

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes....	£13,500,000....	
Bills Discounted....	£18,300,000....	Dec. £300,000
Bullion	£26,300,000....	Dec. £200,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, 45¼.

About £250,000 have been paid into the Bank of England to-day.

Arrival—Danar.

LINE REPORTS.—22ND MARCH.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market declining.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...	Is. 8 13 16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight...	Is. 8¾d.	"
Documents, 3 months' sight...	Is. 8 13-16d.	"
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-7-6 each.	"

As at present arranged, we understand that H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse will leave Bombay by the mail steamer of the 30th of April, from which date Sir Richard Temple will reign as Governor of Bombay.

A MOVEMENT for the formation of a Volunteer Artillery Corps has been started at Madras.

THE production of wine in France in 1876 has turned out to be only one-half the quantity obtained in the previous year. No cure has yet been discovered for the *phylloxera*. The latest remedy proposed is the flooding of the vineyards.

THE official news report from Aden, for the week ending the 14th March 1877, states that the country in the neighbourhood of Berbera is said to be in a very disturbed state, and it is alleged that Redhman Pasha has telegraphed to the Khedive for reinforcements. 16,285 camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of February, with supplies.

A WRITER in the Liverpool *Mercury* says:—"The worst case of small-pox can be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of water, drunk at intervals when cold, is a certain, never-failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious lingering."

IT is reported that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby will succeed Sir A. Hobhouse as Vice-Chancellor of the University. We are not aware, says the *Englishman*, of any special claims, either as a scholar or an educationalist, that Mr. Justice Markby possesses for the post, which we think might much more fitly have been bestowed upon some distinguished native scholar—such, for instance, as Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra.

PUNDIT NARAIN SINGH, whose explorations in Thibet have yielded such valuable results, is to receive yet another honour from a scientific society. Some while ago the Royal Geographical Society of London gave him a gold watch; but this was stolen during one of his expeditions, so now the Paris Geographical Society is about to replace it. One tribute to his services, which we trust may be paid some day, would be the publication of his travels.

MR. C. B. PRITCHARD, Salt and Revenue Commissioner, has lately been engaged in compiling statistics about salt and other articles of trade in Damaun. The *India Portugueza* observes that before the final tariff for customs duties is fixed, the Portuguese authorities should apply to the British Government for a reduction in some cases and total abolition in others, of the customs duties on articles produced in the Portuguese territories.

A LUDICROUS scene is reported by the *Neilgherry Courier* to have occurred in the Outacamund court while the Commissioner was holding session on Wednesday last, the 14th instant. A gentleman entered the court with creaking boots. Some remarks fell from the bench about the noise made by the boots. The gentleman walked out of the court, took off his boots, and re-entered, holding his boots in his hand. The Commissioner enquired the name of the gentleman, and desired him to put on his boots! The occurrence caused considerable amusement in court.

THE *India Portugueza* reports that an amicable settlement of the limits of the Satary district between the British and Portuguese authorities has been made by the two Commissaries of the respective nations appointed for that purpose. About 20 years ago, when the Satary war broke out between the Portuguese and the Dipa Ranes, some of the inhabitants left their villages and joining the bands of robbers and others left the place altogether. The deserted villages were gradually brought under British rule. The result of the above Conference is that the portions of the [illegible]s segregated are to be restored to the Portuguese Crown, and a permanent demarcation is to be laid to avoid all subsequent contentions about the matter.

THE *Neilgherry Courier* publishes the following account of tiger shooting :—"Yet one more tiger (rather a tigress) has fallen to the fatal gun of Mr. Gordon Ouchterlony. Very recently we recorded the splendid success of Mr. Ouchterlony in bagging three tigers within a limit of [illegible] or three months; and now we have to [illegible]on a third. This time Mr. Ouchterlony [illegible] of a party got up at Neddiwuttum with [illegible]l object of giving Mr. Webster, the [illegible]er, a shoot. A beat was organized,—[illegible]d, with little, or indeed, no success, when, just in front of Mr. Ouchterlony, who had posted himself at one end of a sholah, out walked a tigress! Lady Stripes received her *quietus* by a shell through her skull."

A PUBLIC meeting was held yesterday, at which a vigorous protest was made by a large number of influential Bombay merchants against the New Cotton Frauds Prevention Bill, which was recently passed through the Bombay Legislative Council, being allowed to become law. The three resolutions which were published in the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday were all passed unanimously. Mr. Bryce, Mr. Bythell, Mr. W. Lang, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Bickerdike, Mr. Marshall and a number of other gentlemen spoke against the principle of cotton legislation altogether. The only gentleman present who expressed an opinion in favour of the legislation was Mr. Mowat, and he said emphatically he would prefer that there should be no legislation at all than that the newly adopted Bill should be allowed to become law. We shall publish a report of the discussion on Monday.

THE deputation of Dr. Brown, a few months ago, to British Burma to improve the cultivation and cure of indigenous tobacco may be remembered. It now appears that the Doctor's labours in Burmah have been attended with no better results than his labours in connection with tobacco elsewhere. In previous reports submitted to the Government of Bengal, it was represented that Burma tobacco was an excellent variety, almost, if not quite, as good as the produce of Manilla and Havannah; and chemical analysis confirmed these reports. It was also said that all that was necessary to give the tobacco a status in the markets of the world, was an improved method of cultivation and manipulation. With this view, endless experiments have been made, but no practical improvements have been suggested. Dr. Brown, it is said, is returning to Calcutta not very well pleased with the local Government.

MR. BARLOW, Collector of Chingleput District, has reported to the Madras Government that Sir R. Temple has misapprehended his views regarding the remission of revenue. The Government of India, writing to the India Office, on the 16th February say—"We do not overlook the statement which appears to have been made to Sir Richard Temple by the Collector of Chingleput, and to which we have already alluded, that much of the arrears due on the dry crop lands may be realised next year if the seasons are favourable." Mr. Barlow writes: "I made no such statement to Sir Richard Temple, and I am unable to conjecture on what words of mine his misapprehension, for such it is, was based. The idea of suspending collections of dry assessment till next year was never entertained by me, and I have already strongly recommended to the Board the absolute *remission* this season of all assessment for dry lands left waste or on which the crops have withered." Mr. Barlow's letter has been communicated to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State.

THE *Pioneer* tries hard to make out that no one knows anything about the frontier policy of the Government except the *Pioneer*, but our contemporary is obliged to admit that the intelligence conveyed by our special correspondent's telegram published on Monday last is beyond his power to contradict. Really the *Pioneer* knows no more about the matter than the "outsiders" it sneers at, but is glad to accept the superior information we have been able to give to the world on a subject which has puzzled "outsiders" terribly for some time past, but which we have already elucidated in a manner that should receive better acknowledgment than the sneering acceptance the *Pioneer* gives it. The *Pioneer* says:—

The broad policy of the Government meanwhile is too obvious to be misunderstood. For six months past we have been declaring at intervals—as the revival of excited expectation claimed such declarations—that no hostile expedition to Cabul could be under consideration. That the manifest policy of the Government was to make the Ameer understand how his interests were really bound up with their own; that in the event of his being attacked by Russia, we of course should help him; that it was urgently desirable we should, by the establishment of an agent of our own in Afghanistan, obtain the means of watching the development of Central Asian politics, but that these objects were of course to be sought for peaceably—all this was fully set forth in a leading article we published on the 18th of January. With much solemnity the *Bombay Gazette* just to hand issues a telegram from a special correspondent despatched to Peshawar to find out for the world at large how matters really stand, which states—merely this and nothing more. We reprint the message in another column, but it only tells us that the policy Sir Lewis has been sent to carry out is a peaceful policy, aimed at showing the Ameer that we ought to have a European officer in Afghanistan, that we are the people he should rely on to protect him from his only external enemy, the Russians, and that we will gladly station a force to defend him if he will give up his unreasonable attitude of distrust and antagonism towards us. Of course, that is the policy Sir Lewis is aiming at, and simple as it is, it no doubt requires to be preceded by a good deal of explanation aimed at the removal of past misunderstandings.

THE *Examiner* tells the following amusing story about Mr. Merry, the late member of Parliament for the Falkirk Boroughs:—"A favourite pastime of our hero, in his early days, was the pitting of a dog against a badger. He and his chum in sport, who became his partner in business, procured a celebrated badger that had never been drawn by any dog. Some Edinburgh sportsmen, however, sent a challenge, and backed their dog against the badger for what in those days was esteemed a heavy amount, the sum of 100*l*. The owners of the badger accepted the bet, and the fight was to come off at Linlithgow, half-way between Glasgow and Edinburgh, on a certain day. To the horror of our sportsman and his chum the badger died, and died on the day just before the day on which the affair was to come off. To one of them the 100*l*. was a dead loss; but to the other—who knew that there was hope even when the signs of life were gone—there was something yet to be done—as we know well enough there always is to them who have a heart for any fate. So he took the dead badger, placed him in the well known box, proceeded to the trysting-place, prepared, if possible, to save if only a portion of the money now forfeited. On arriving at Linlithgow the men of the defunct badger had their hearts relieved by learning that the dog men had come, but had not brought their dog with them; the warrior, however, would not fail to appear the next day. This was accounted an opportune moment by the companion of our merry hearted hero to propose a compromise. The merry one bade his friend keep his own counsel, or wait to hear what the dog party might say. They dined together: the all-subduing and melting influence of the much desired Clyneleish brand promoting good fellowship and good will. The dog party began to hint at drawing the bet, rather than trying to draw the badger. A kick under the table from his friend intimated the anxiety he felt to close at once with any terms that might be offered That kick was responded to by another still more vigorous. Finally, the backers of the dog offered 10*l*. to cancel the bet. Kicking was again renewed, but our hero remained firm, like Horatius, who kept the bridge so well, steadfast still in mind. It was at length agreed that the dog party should forfeit 7 *l*. The Bank notes were handed over, and the momentous question was settled. "Im thinking we've got the better o' ye this time, Jamie: or dawg's got the mange." "I'm no sae sure about that,' replied the other; 'our badger's dead!'"

CHILD MARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think you are rather hard on Rao Bahadoor Sumrooprasad Luxmilall on the occasion of his marrying a young wife.

You acknowledge that the rules of his caste do not allow him to marry a widow, but you do not take into consideration that the same rules do not permit of his taking a wife who has arrived at years of puberty, and even were he willing to do so he would probably be unable to find one, as all girls are, by the same rules of necessity, married before that period arrives.

The only remedy for this would be for Government to pass a law rendering it illegal for any girl to be married before the age of, say, 15 years. Of course the people, being highly conservative, would raise objections, as did to the abolition of *suttee*, but the law being made they would accede to it as in that case.

I appeal to editors of native papers whether I am not in the right, and whether such a law would not be conducive to the well-being, health and strength of the native population, and also whether the rule at present in force might not be easily set aside by such an act.

The Government, of course, is not willing to interfere in what is generally represented as a rule of religion, but in this case it is only custom, and were the editors of native newspapers and the leaders of opinion to exert their powerful influence, I am convinced that in a short time the country would be ready for such an act as I have mentioned, and we should hear no more of child marriages.

Let them, therefore, throw away prejudices and exert themselves for the good and well-being of their nation.
—Yours, &c.

INDICUS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 22nd March 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·840
Temperature of the Air.....	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	73·7
Dew Point	71·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 p. m.)...	74·0
General direction of wind .....NW, NNW, N, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	257

TO THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWUR, 13TH MARCH.

I HAVE just arrived here—at the great centre of frontier affairs. I have not yet had time to look about me, much less to gather news—a duty which I have been duly warned will be one of no mean difficulty. Rumours are cheap enough, not only here, but as far away as Lahore, where the sworn testimony of two dusky travellers from Kohat assured me that that ill-fated town had, at the time of their departure, become all but uninhabitable from the desperate and frequent raids made upon it by the uncivilized Afreedees. At Jhelum the khansamah of the bungalow had a brother who had just returned from Goozur Khan, who had there met a man from Peshawur, who had seen a man from Kohat, who had heard about a *sahib*—a *phultan sahib*—who, with the defiant daring of his nation, had sat upon his own verandah, when "the shades of night were falling fast," and paid for his temerity by being carried off by the enemy, who demanded a heavy ransom for him. Such stories as these are common throughout this portion of the Punjab, but I need scarcely say that if one in two thousand of them has the most remote foundation in truth, the little grain is so skilfully cultivated that it quickly reaches the magnitude of a "magnificent lie."

From Lahore I proceeded to Jhelum by the Punjab Northern State Railway, a lasting memento of the mismanagement which matters of political importance are subject to in India. The miserable little "tin-pot" engine, and the diminutive carriages of this narrow gauge line form, indeed, a cutting sarcasm on the wisdom of our rulers. The loss of time and inconvenience which would inevitably result in the rapid transference of a large party of soldiers from the broad gauge carriages of the Sind and Delhi Railway to these bandboxes cannot be realised by anyone unfamiliar with the movement of troops and their *impedimenta*. With our frontier line in its present unsatisfactory condition, we can more readily enter into the consideration of the serious drawback which the now unavoidable delay, which must take place in forwarding troops beyond Lahore, would create. I could not get reliable information as to the carrying capacity of this line, but a military officer at Jhelum, in alluding to it, told me that he thought the company would be doing fairly well, with their present resources, were they, under ordinary circumstances, to forward one regiment in two days *without baggage*. From the dates of the oldest war on record, to the present time, military experience has ever endorsed the time-honoured adage of our school books, and taught us that "delays are dangerous." It requires no excessive exertion of the imagination to picture a necessity arising for the immediate progress of a regiment or two from below Lahore, to the frontier territory. Under such circumstances what evils might not result from the delay which must occur in transferring troops from the broad to the narrow gauge? The time is probably still distant when such an occasion may arise, but the surest preservative of peace is readiness for war, and nowhere can this maxim be more applicable than on a frontier like our own, with neighbours like the Afghans, and subjects such as we have. Let us flatter ourselves as we will, we stand alone, surrounded by nations who are to a man hostile to us except when we can identify their interest with ours. Who can read the long and weary histories which tell the almost ceaseless tale of Asian intrigue, treachery, and baseness, and not see the one mainspring which has put in motion the countless wars and mutinies, murders and usurpations which constitute the history of the past, and can we hope—aliens as we are—to crush and smash that spring beyond the power of restoration? Powerful as we are, one uneducated, superstitious and unknown native can do more to reset that spring and put it once again in motion than we with all our wit and learning can do to stop it. We may check it, we may repress it, as we did in '57-'58, but the more firmly you press it down the more quickly, the more intensely, does its power increase. India is ours, and will be ours so long as we pile infantry and cavalry on the spring and weight them down by making the interests of the people one with our own. But let some one else come to them and hold out fairer prospects, if less true, than we do, and our Empire will once more need to assert itself by other means than the presentation of medals and a flood of titles. We never felt ourselves so secure as on the dawning of the day of our utmost need, and we were then taught a lesson which it is good to remember, but one which the previous history of Asiatic empires might have imparted to us before. In the great chain of humanity men are bound together by various links—some good and true, some false and deceitful. In the fair season the cable holds together well enough—the good and the bad, the weak and the strong, form one apparent whole and perfect chain, but the stream of adversity, of conflicting interests, puts a strain upon the chain and every link must bear the test. In the relations which must ever form the binding links between two nations, more especially when they stand to one another as conquerors and conquered, the two links—friendship and gratitude—must bear the heaviest strain. Friendship is at its best but a personal feeling, founded on self-interest, to which it owes its strength. Gratitude is the deeper, stronger feeling which yields to nothing. When the strain comes, friendship, the weak, deceitful link, gives way, but gratitude holds fast. How, then, are we in India? which link connects us to the people of this land? There is but one answer. Gratitude is unknown to Orientals, and we must depend upon their friendship; in other words, we must rely upon sustaining the connection between their interest and ours. Such being the case, we must accept it as the basis on which our Indian internal policy should rest, and the ground-work on which our intercourse with Frontier States should be built. Self interest teaches all nations that it is unwise to act hostilely to a superior power, and that towards such a power a policy of conciliation is the wisest as it is the most advantageous; and we should therefore lose no opportunity and sacrifice no means by which we can increase our power or augment its impressiveness which can be obtained. In knowingly placing an obstacle in our own way, as we have done in constructing a narrow gauge frontier line, we diminish our own power, both physically and—still more important—morally, and add in the same proportion to the relative power of a possible if not a probable foe.

To return to the subject with which I began my letter. My journey from Jhelum was perforce made by dawk. Jhelum itself is a place of but little interest, though the salt mines of the mountains which skirt the southern horizon are worthy of a visit, and the ancient Fort of Rotas, some nine miles distant, has much of interest to attract the curious traveller. The sportsman, too, may take his gun and travel down the river with some profit, or he may, if time permits, make this the starting point for Jammoo or Cashmere—the snow-clad hills of which may be seen playing at hide-and-seek with the clouds that hang around them night and day,—otherwise there is nothing to induce the visitor to tarry longer than the insufficient dawk accommodation may compel him. Stepping from the train which arrived at 4-15 A.M. all the available coolies were, I found, engaged. Gharries there were none, and so I hit another cheroot, stamped my feet, and anathematised the cool morning air, which, bracing and refreshing as a few hours later it would be to one fresh from the plains, was just then far below that point on Farenheit which I would have thought comfortable. No waiting-room—nothing, in fact, in the way of accommodation—till at length renewed efforts resulted in the discovery of some coolies. A half mile tramp to the bungalow over a footpath leading through a field of fine healthy looking young wheat—a cut saving three minutes' walk at the expense of wet feet and legs—and then we gained the bungalow; we—that is, I and two others equally ill-fated who had arrived by the same train. Ten minutes more of the biting air, and the messman was at last on his legs and declaring "no room, bungalow full." Off to the hotel, the next bungalow. But here the same story was repeated—"no room." So perforce I returned to the bungalow, and just as the early dawn was creeping over the snowy hills, I turned in on a bed planted on the sheltered side of the verandah. So much of my experiences I detail for the benefit of such of your readers as may happen to be coming this way, for I am told that they are not at all unusual. From Jhelum to "Pindee"—*i.e.*, Rawal Pindee—the traveller has the choice of three methods of journeying—first he has the dawk-gharry; secondly, he has the bullock train; and thirdly, he can travel by ekka—a vehicle resembling somewhat the style of hack vehicles which may still be seen in the streets of Cadiz and other Spanish towns. When I went on the morning of my arrival to the dawk office, I was told that all the dawks were engaged for the next four days—three dawks a day being the limit. I then made enquiries about the bullock train, but of all the slow-going uncomfortable conveyances which India boasts, the Government bullock trains are infinitely the worst—worse than a Deccan *Tattarni*, worse than Bombay *rekha*, worse than a Jhelum *ekka*—no springs, no seats, hard boards and harder jolts, with a rate of progression slower than the average pedestrian, and no half way stoppages for more than a quarter of an hour. These are the comforts which a traveller who books himself as "three maunds of goods," or "twenty maunds" if he takes an express, is provided by our paternal Government. I felt deeply grateful for the consideration shown in the moderate charges made by this conveyance, but I declined to use it, for my experience of Indian vehicles is great, and I knew that an *ekka* was infinitely more comfortable and immeasureably swifter. I had, however, a day or two to wait and was not compelled to use either. The traveller who does not wish to tarry in Jhelum may, from this account, deduct the usual moral that he had better secure his dawk by letter some days previous to his arrival.

From Jhelum to Pindee the road passes through an undulating country—well cultivated and just now exhibiting a constant succession of good sized fields of dark green wheat, the promise of a future harvest, such as would gladden the hearts of our distressed ryots if they could have but half as good. Quitting Jhelum the cantonments are left on the south and the native town possessing no features of interest and no great trade, but withal a prosperous and thriving bazaar, on the right. The red brick buildings of the railway station stand out in bold relief against the dark-green and brown foliage of the trees which surround the town, and above these the tawny coloured range of low hills which skirt the northern bank of the Jhelum, where it winds to the westward and marks the limits of the Jummoo territory, stand clearly out against the cold white snow of the Pir Panjal hills. Little of interest is to be seen along the road, but the Bombay traveller will notice the peculiar construction of the road which is here, as all along the grand trunk road to Peshawur, divided into three sections—a centre one, a good macadamized carriage road, and two—one on each side, formed of soft yielding loam, and meant for the "ships of the desert" which are here the chief carriers of merchandize and goods.

About twenty miles from Jhelum a peculiar feature, occasionally apparent in the geological formation between this and Pindee, becomes visible. I allude to the variegated hills—brilliant with red, yellow, brown, slate and other hues running parallel, waving and twisting in all the varieties of shape and form which the conformable strata permits. The hues represent so many different soils—loams, sands and gravel, and the hills are not hills—to use a Paddyism—but the remnants of the original tableland which has been cut and ravined by the rains and mountain torrents of centuries. At Maddhara, the last *purka* or stage before Pindee, the ruins of the old Mogul Serai which lie on the left of the road, and resemble a fort more than a dhurrumsalla, are worth noticing. The interior is now a *kubristan*, or graveyard, and contains two large tombs, or rather mausoleums, such as are common throughout the Mahomedan portions of India. In the present case these dusty, decayed old edifices cover the remains of two Syuds, whom local traditions celebrate as having been as learned as they were good, and hence the Tajiks and Bokharees and Cabulese who annually travel over this road *en route* to the hadj, invariably make a halt here and pay their devotions at the two shrines.

Of Pindee I have nothing to say. It is a large military station, the head of a civil district and a central point on the road to Peshawur, and to Cashmere, *via* Murree, Abbottabad, &c. The scenery to the westward and north is something more than pretty, and less perhaps than beautiful, but it forms a pleasing contrast to the comparatively monotonous views which lead to it from the south and east. Pindee is highly civilized and boasts a hotel and a bank, but it has not yet advanced so far as to possess even an insignificant representative of the Fourth Estate. After leaving Pindee the first thing of interest met with is the monument in memory of General Nicholson, which is situated about half way between Pindee and Kala-ka-Serai, on the top of a low hill which rises in the centre of a mountain pass, through which the road leads. The monument is a plain obelisk, about one hundred feet high, and is visible for six or seven miles from either side. The ascent to it is steep and tedious, and the "getting upstairs," or rather steps of the iron ladder inside it, is a performance which can only be accomplished by the total sacrifice of one's breath for an indefinite period after its accomplishment, and the view of plain and hills which is thus obtained by no means compensates for the loss of time and wind. In the ghat below the monument a recess in the mountain side which has here been cut to form the road contains a fountain dedicated to the memory of the General who was "as renowned for his civil rule in the Punjab as for his share in its conquest," as the inscription on the monument testifies. The monument, I may add, was erected by subscriptions contributed by natives as well as by Europeans. The first stage from Pindee is Hassan Abdool, or Panja Sahio, a spot, town, or village rather, which takes its name of Hassan Abdool from its being the burial place of a saint of that name. I visited the shrine, a small unpretentious building, but prettily situated beneath a small grove of trees and by the side of a mountain stream of pure water abounding in fish, some of which were fully twelve inches long. The grave of the saint is quaintly situated in a niche in the wall which rises on one side of a tank fed by the stream, and like it full of fish. The old Moolah who guards the shrine received me graciously and fed the fishes with some bread, calling to them at the same time in Punjabee, to "come forth," which they did, as he asserted, because he called them, but rather, as I think, because of the bread. The inevitable plea for *backshish* followed the performance, and then we went to see the feature which gives Abdool Hassan its chief interest in the eyes of Europeans. This is as the grave of Lalla Rookh. To this date I had previously maligned the *bona fides* of little "Tommy Little" for I had always imagined the lady of the "tulip lips" to have been nothing else than the merest coining of his brain. Having seen the tomb of Lalla Rookh, I am now compelled to accept her existence as a fact. The tomb has nothing of poetry about it, except its situation, which is indeed fitted for the reception of such a heroine. But a few steps from the resting place of Hassan Abdool the visitor passes through a wooden doorway and finds himself in a small quadrangular garden, walled in on every side, but filled with a wild luxuriance of the commoner trees and shrubs of the district, in the midst of which is the tomb—a great square block, some ten feet by five and about eight feet high, coated with yellow plaster, browned and tarnished with age and surmounted by a flat-sided semi-circular, slate-coloured stone standing on its diameter. In a corner of the garden, near the entrance, there is a much smaller tomb, which our guide said was that of an English officer, but I could not learn his name.

After leaving Hassan Abdool the road some miles further on crosses the river Hurrow, or Hough, as the natives term it. Here the road is cut through a formation of loam and a dark grey sand, occasionally interspersed with beds of gravel—the stones in which bare evident traces of having been subjected to the action of water. The entire strata around here seem, indeed, to be of marine formation and afford strong evidence of the supposition long since broached, to the effect that the Peshawur and Cabul valleys once formed the bed of the sea, but have since been thrown above the sea level by ingenious action. Attock, or rather the mountains on which it is built, and those around it become visible soon after crossing the Hurrow, the wide bed of the Indus stretching away to the right of the road until it meets the bank which forms its north-eastern shore, and skirts the edge of a low lying plain which lies between the river and the abruptly rising ridge of mountains which form the background of the view. Historically, Attock is replete with interest, both to the European and the Oriental, but I cannot stop here to discuss the traditions which have given the place whatever reputation it has. The scenery is pretty, the town being built on the side of the mountain, which, projecting into the bed of the Indus, compels the river to make a sweep from its direct course and meet the Cabul river at a more obtuse angle than it otherwise would. On the western face of the hill the Fort is built, facing the Peshawur side, a large and well built Fort but fit only for a defence against the rude weapons which the warriors of Nadir Shah possessed. Almost the whole of the inner space of this Fort is exposed to view from the opposite side, and a couple of cannon, advantageously posted as they could be on the Peshawur bank, would quickly render the place untenable. Below the Fort, but a little further up the river, is the bridge of boats which remains now as in the time of Vigne, the only means of crossing the river at this place, the rapidity of the stream rendering ferries, if not impracticable, at least difficult to manage. Passing the bridge, on which a military guard is now stationed, the road winds along the southern bank of the Cabul river for some miles, until Nowshera, the "half-way house" to Peshawur, is reached. To the north the view is bounded by the Ayri Myra, or "crest of the desert" range, the further peaks and crests of which are still clad in snow. Around Pabbi the country is well wooded and forms a pleasing contrast to the many miles of almost treeless country which lies more to the eastward. To the south lie for the first six miles the Khuttuk hills, inhabited by the tribe of the same name—an orderly, well behaved race who have won golden opinions from our local administrators since the annexation of their territory. Beyond Nowshera these hills retire and the boundary hills of the Hassan Khey Afreedees become visible and continue so until Peshawur is reached. The approach to Peshawur is disappointing to the traveller whose mind is filled with glowing descriptions of the sublimity of the Khyber mountains, or the beauties of the Peshawur gardens, but the extensive ground occupied by the town and cantonments is much in excess of what I at least was led to expect. How far the introduction of British rule and the lapse of thirty years since Elphinstone wrote his account of the people and the place have changed them, it would be difficult to say, but if not now—all that the glowing words of Elphinstone would lead us to believe it to be—Peshawur is still not without attractions for the Anglo-Indian, especially indeed if he be from the plains. Between Peshawur and Pindee one feature in the appearance of the country deserves notice. This is the number and size of the villages which everywhere stud the scene, and all seem more or less fully occupied. What the percentage of the population to the mileage may be I cannot say, but making allowances for the great extent of land comprized under the heading of uninhabited and uncultivable mountain, I should say the percentage here is vastly higher than that of the Deccan, or indeed any other part of India which I have yet seen—and I have visited almost all the principal districts except Guzerat and Orissa. Here I must conclude, for I fear I have already occupied too much of your space with matter which is not exactly pertinent to frontier affairs.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, 17TH MARCH.

IN the *Bombay Gazette*, a few days ago, I noticed the sentence of a Court-martial, as modified by the Commander-in-Chief, which was passed on a private of the 16th Lancers stationed here a short time ago, on a charge of having committed murder by causing the death of one Cassim Ali. The deceased was a toddy seller, and the accused had gone to his shop for some liquor, and on being refused deliberately shot him. At all events that is the view taken by the revising officer, who states "it is clear from the evidence the fatal shot was fired by the prisoner with his gun pointed towards the deceased." The sentence passed in this instance was penal servitude for seven years. Another case is reported in the papers in which four soldiers are charged and convicted of having robbed a peon of the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, of the sum of Rs. 1,445. Three of the accused were sentenced by the Court-martial to penal servitude for fourteen years, and one for six years, but the revising officer reduced their punishment to seven and three years respectively. The sentences in these two cases had scarcely been announced when another case of a similar nature has unfortunately turned up. A soldier (I have not been able to ascertain to what regiment he belonged) saw a man upon a toddy tree. He asked for some toddy, and on being refused, struck the man with a stone, which inflicted a deep wound on the head. The man as soon as he was down ran towards the police station, and was pursued by the soldier, who, on being remonstrated with by the police, turned round and struck one of the policemen with a bayonet. The soldier is in custody, and the other two men, I am informed, are in hospital, being seriously injured. I should scarcely be surprised if on this occasion the accused is found guilty of, for cases of assault on the part of soldiers are unfortunately becoming only too frequent here, and bring discredit on the whole British army.

I forgot to mention in connection with the first case that the British Government has desired His Excellency Sir Salar Jung to make an allowance in favour of the family of the deceased toddy-seller. Considering that the man met his death at the hands of a European soldier, it would have been far more graceful on the part of the Resident to make some provision for the unfortunate relatives of the deceased, instead of asking for help from the Nizam's Government.

There was a darbar this morning at His Excellency the Minister's Palace, where the Resident, Sir Richard Meade, took leave of the nobles and officials in the service of the Nizam's Government previous to his departure on Monday, the 19th instant, for Maha-bleshwur. I believe Sir Richard will visit Bombay before he goes to the hills.

Mr. Cartwright, M. P., has been on a visit to Hyderabad. He was a guest of the Resident. During his stay here he had more than one interview with Sir S lar Jung, and of course had a look at the few sights there are here worth seeing.

It is not very frequently that prisoners are committed to the Sessions here on charges of murder. Two persons, however, at present await their trial for this serious offence—one an east Indian, David Priestley, is accused of having brutally murdered his wife by kicking her till she was dead, the other, a low caste Hindoo, of having murdered a man in Bowenpilly. Major Jasan Smith, the 1st Assistant Resident, will try these cases.

KURRACHEE, 17TH MARCH.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief in India arrived here on Tuesday noon, the 13th instant, by rail, with his staff, consisting of Major General Lumsden, Adjutant General; Major General Roberts, Quarter Master General; Colonel Preston, Military Secretary; Colonel Moore, Persian Interpreter; Captain McColl, A.D.C.; and Surgeon Major Bradshaw. His Excellency was met at the station by the Brigadier General, District Staff and commanding officers of regiments. By desire of His Excellency, there was no guard of honour. During their visit to this station, His Excellency and some of his staff were staying at Government House, the remainder were the guests of General Howard Vyse. In the evening there was a dinner at Government House. During the early part of the night, there was a strong dust-storm for two or three hours. It was followed by a sprinkling of rain, which kept down the dust, and made the place cooler. On the following morning, Wednesday, the 14th instant, there was a brigade parade. His Excellency expressed himself much satisfied with the appearance of the troops. After parade, His Excellency inspected some of the barracks of the 83rd Regiment, and found everything clean and in apple-pie order. At noon His Excellency held a levee at Government House, which was attended by all the military officers in the station. In the evening His Excellency was entertained at dinner by the officers of the 2nd Beloochi Regiment. On the 15th (Thursday) His Excellency inspected the 2nd Beloochi Regiment at "field firing" and afterwards looked into their barracks. His Excellency then went on to the stables of the B 9 R A. In the afternoon His Excellency visited the harbour works, and was received by Mr. W. H. Price, the Superintendent of the harbour works, and Lieut. Parker, the Master Attendant, at Manora, who very kindly placed his yacht at His Excellency's disposal. In the evening Sir Frederick was entertained by the officers of the 83rd Regiment at their mess. On the following day, Friday, His Excellency and staff left for Bombay by the mail steamer; so that you will see His Excellency had quite a busy time of it during his short stay at Kurrachee.

To-day is the last day of the Manora fair, which is held annually. Thousands of persons throng to it. You will remember my reporting in the offices a lamentable accident which resulted in the loss of several lives last year. This time Lieut. Parker and the police and Customs authorities have taken very careful precautions to prevent accidents. The boatmen received strict orders not to carry more than the full complement of crew, and not to ply for hire after 5 p.m. A strong south westerly breeze has been blowing this week, and had it not been for these extra precautions, I should have had, in all probability, to chronicle some accident.

The ship Spirit of the South has been beached, and is undergoing repairs. There is not much shipping in the harbour at present. A number of vessels, however, are expected to arrive here with sundries and railway materials for the Indus Valley Line.

The Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sudder Court of Sind, Mr. F. D. Melvill, has arrived with his establishment from the districts. The Commissioner in Sind is expected to arrive by the end of the month.

The proprietor and publisher of a wretched public print in Kurrachee, styled the *Sind and Punjab Times*, has got into trouble. It is a miserable turn out, and is a libel on journalism, and I think it time for the authorities to step it. The paper has been indulging in some severe attacks on the character of Monsieur Verjat, the organist of the Scotch Kirk. The matter is now pending before the City Magistrate, and has caused a great sensation amongst a certain class of the European community.

Our late Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Trueman, has left this for Poona. He was much liked by the public. His successor, Major T. Speus, has arrived and taken charge.

As the new Civil Procedure and Limitation Bills are under consideration, I would suggest the following:—The difficulty about *when the cause of action accrues* is to be settled; it might equally be settled as far as possible; *where the cause of action accrues*, as the latter point has given rise to a number of conflicting decisions. Sections 239 to 243 of the Code are not very satisfactory; the Legislature might adopt a more improved plan for attaching debts due to judgment debtors, than that the existing law provides for. It would be better for the interests of the creditor class as also of justice to do so.

Messrs. Budgett and Hughes, who were the oldest shop-keepers and chemists, having bought up Treacher's business in Kurrachee and up-country some time ago, have closed their business. Mr. Budgett left for England last Sunday by the s. s. Assyria. Their business latterly was in a declining condition owing to slackness in trade and a great deal of competition which has sprung up of late; moreover, they had a large am

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